THE PUBLICAL SUBJECT.

Hon. Benjamin R. Cartis Boston, late long as he, or whoever is acting for him, and looking up in my face, he said : Justice of the United States Supreme may choose. They hold the citizens to Court, and the distinguished author of the dissenting opinion in the Dred Scott case. think proper to decree to be offensive; irrestible conclusions, says the Boston and they subject him to such punishment The must experie and healthy as such military commission may be pleased to inflict. They create new offices, in such number and whose occupants are evail ourselves of the extracts and comments made by the Courier, to afford our President may direct; and the holders of readers an idea of the valuable service

We eite a few paragraphs from the inconviction and unaffected patriotic feeling thority. which penetrates the whole subject of the discussion: *

"No citisen can be insensible to the vast importance of the late proclamation and orders of the President of the United States. Great differences of opinion already exist concerning them. But whatever those differences of opinion may be, upon one point all must agree. They are assertions of transcendant executive pow-

There is nothing in the character or conduct of the Chief Magistrate; there is nothing in his present position in connection with these proclamations, and there is nothing in the state of the country which should prevent a candid and dispassignate discussion, either of their practical tendencies, or of the scource of power from whence they are supposed to spring.
But the people of the United States know that loyalty is not subserviency to a man, or to a party, or to the opinions of newspapers, but that it is an honest and wise devetion to the safety and welfare of our country, and to the great principles which our constitution of government embodies, by which alone that safety and relfare can be secured. And when those inciples are put in jeopardy every truly loyal man must interpose, according to his ability, or be an unfaithful citizen.

This is not a government of men. It is a government of laws. And the laws are required by the people to be in conformity with their will, declared by the Constitu- a particular person of "the privilege of the tion. Our loyalty is due to that will.— Our obedience is due to these laws; and he who would induce submission to other know, universally admitted, that Congress laws, springing from sources of power not alone can suspend a law or render it inoporiginating in the people, but in casual erative, and consequently that Congress events, and in the mere will of the occupants of places of power, does not exhort the writ, yet that the executive might, in us to loyalty, but to a desertion of our

That they whose principles he questions have the conduct of public affairs; that the times are most critical; that public of power to suspend "the privilege of the unanimity is highly necessary; while these facts afford sufficient reasons to restrain all opposition upon any personal or party grounds, they can afford no good hardly a plausible apology—for failure to oppose usurpation of power; which if acquiesied in and established, must be fatal to a free government.

The war in which we are engaged is a just and necessary war. It must be pros ecuted with the whole force of this government till the military power of the South is broken, and they submit themselves to their duty to obey, and our right to have obeyed, the Constitution of the United States as 'the supreme law of the land.'-But with what sense of right can we subdue them by arms to obey the Constitution as the supreme law of their part of the land, if we have ceased to obey it, or failed to preserve it, as the supreme law of our part of the land?

I am a member of no political party .-ago, and they have never been resumed. have no occasion to listen to the exhortations, now so frequent, to divest myself of party ties, and disregard party objects; and act for my country. I have nothing but my country for which to act, in my public affairs : and solely because I have that yet remaining, and know not but it may be possible, from my studies and reflections, to say something to my countrymen which may aid them to form right conclusions in these dark and dangerous times, I now reluctantly address them.

The Proclamation of Emancipation, if taken to mean what in terms it asserts, is an executive decree that on the first day of January next all persons held as slaves, within such States or parts of States, as shall then be designated, shall cease to be lawfully held to service, and may, by their own efforts and with the aid of the military power of the United States, vindicate their lawful rights to their personal freedom.

proclamation are held to service by the laws of the respective States in which they reside, enacted by the State authority, as clear and unquestionable, under our system of government, as any law passed by any State on any subject.

valid State laws which regulate the do- tween powers not delegated to the mestic relations of their people. Such is the mode of operation of the decree.

that this executive decree holds out this are conferred by the Constitution proposed repeal of State laws as a threat- upon some department of the govened penalty for the continuance of a gov- ernment other than the executive? tle, and less than half that number erning majority of the people of each Indeed, the proclamation of Sept. State or part of a State, in rebellion 24th, 1862, followed by the orders of against the United States. So that the President hereby assumes to himself the power to denounce it as a punishment against the entire people of a State, that the valid laws of that State, which regulate the domestic condition of its inhabicertain future date, by reason of the criminal conduct of a governing majority of

This penalty however, it should be observed, is not to be inflicted on those persons who have been guilty of treason .--The freedom of their slaves was already provided for by the act of Congress recited in a subsequent part of the proclamation. It is not, therefore as a punishment of guilty persons that the commander-in-chist decrees the freedom of slaves of either disloyal or otherwise, that the proclamation is to operate, if at all; and it is to operate to set them free, in not ford representatives to Congress.

Now it is easy to understand how persome held to service under the laws of these States, and how the army and navy, inder the orders of the President, may overturn these valid laws of the States, just as it is easy that any law may be violated by physiciat force. But I do not understand it to be the purpose of the President force of the inhabitants of the overturn these valid laws of the States, against valid laws; but that, by virtue of some power which he possesses he pro-poses to amond these laws, so that they are lady, however sweet, shall prevent most cheerful they could contemno longer to have any operation.

The second process station and the orders of the Secretary of War which follow it,

MILITARY POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

of the Secretary of war which follow it, place every citizen of the United States under the direct military command and condend the command of the United States and the command of the United States under the command of the United St President, or his reprentative, for such acts or omissions as the President may in such number, and whose occupants are to receive such compensations as the these offices scattered through the States, but with one chief inquisitor at Washing-Judge Curtis has rendered his country. Dut with one and report upon the troductory portions, as specimens of the above described proceedings against them, grave and earnest tone - a mixture of deep when deemed suitable by the central au-

Such is the plain and accurate statement of the nature and extent of the powers as and then he asked Mr. Strickland to serted in these executive proclamations. What is the source of these vast powers? Have they any limit? Are they divided from, or are they utterly inconsistent with the Constitution of the Unitld States?

The only supposed source or measure of their vast powers seem to have been designated by the President, in his reply to the address of the Chicago clergymen, in the following words: "Understand, I the following words: "Understand, I raise no objections to it on legal or unconstitutional grounds; for, as com-mander-in chief of the army and navy, in time of war I suppose I ham a right to take any measure which may best subdue declaration of the President respecting the origin and extent of the power he supposes himself to possess; and so far as I know, no source of these powers other than the authority of Commander-in-Chief in time

of war has ever been suggested. There has been much discussion concerning the question whether the power to suspend the "privilege of the writ of habeas corpus" is conferred by the Constitution on Congress or on the President. The only judicial decisions which have been made upon this question have been adverse to the power of the President. Still, very able lawyers have endeavored to maintain —perhaps to the satisfaction of others— have maintained, that the power to deprive writ" is an executive power. For while it has been generally, and, so far as I alone can prohibit the Court from issuing particular cases, suspend or deny the privlege which the writ was designed to secure. I am not aware that any one has attempted to show that under this grant writ of habeas corpus," the President may annul the laws of States, create new offenses unknown to the laws of the United

States, erect military commissions to try and punish them, and then, by a sweeping decree, suspend the writ of beas corpus" as to all persons who shall be "arrested by any military authority."people who should attempt to convince them that this power is to be found in the habeas corpus clause of the Constitution. No such attempt has been, and I think none such will be made. And therefore, I repeat, that no other source of this power has ever been suggested, save that described by the President himself, as belonging

to him as the commander-in-chief. It must be obvious to the meanest lishing it in the North. capacity that, if the President of the Duties, inconsistent, in my opinion, with tutional right, as commander in chief Friday and found the fortifications Mrs. Coleman has been endeavoring the preservation of any attachments to of the army and navy, in time of war, there deserted by the rebels. We to obtain a pass through the rebel a political party, caused me to withdraw to disregard any one positive prohi- hold the wharf, which lies under lines, but as she was regarded disloyfrom all such connections, many years bition of the Constitution, or to exertheir guns. cise any one power not delegated to Gen. Bayard occupied Falmouth the United States by the Constitution, because in his judgment, he may thereby "best subdue the enemy." he has the same right, for the same reason, to disregard each and every provision of the Constitution, and to exercise all power "needful in his opinion," to enable 1 im "best to

subdue the enemy." It has never been donbted that the power to abolish slavery within United States by the Constitution, the President, as commander in exercise this power to abolish slavery in the States, which power was reserved to the States, because he is The persons who are the subjects of this of opinion that he may thus "best subdue the enemy," what other power, reserved to the States or to the President, for the same reason, that he is of opinion he may thus This proclamation, then, by an execu- best subdue the enemy? And if so, tive decree, proposes to decree and annul what distinction can be made be-United States at all, and powers The next observable characteristic is which, though thus delegated, the War Department, intended Sheets the Murderer to be and that they will be made public to carry it into practical effect, are manifest assumptions by the Presi-

A 'LOVE INCIDENT."

ment.

A drafted man from the vicinity of Reedsburg, Wayne county, Ohio, loyal persons, or of those who, from their says the Ashland Times, after he had got a furlough to visit his sweet- few hundred yards. heart, near the above place. Being spite of the valid laws of their States, be-very tired walking, and after setting cause a majority of the legal voters do up late, he retired to rest about one dent to incite a part of the inhabitants of he is exempt from draft, but now the Confederates, and that immediatethe United States to rise in insurrection thinks of volunteering, provided he ly after harvest, the prospect for the can pass. He is determined that no him from serving his country.

Aems of the Day.

Cath-had of General Mitchel. Standing by Gen. Mitchel's bedside, writes a correspondent, he reached out his hand and took mine. -"It is a blessed thing to have a Christian's hope in a time like this." An hour after he beckoned me, and feebly shaking my hand, said :- "You must not stay any longer; go now, and come to me in the morning .-Maior Birch, who had been untiring in his attentions, entered almost convulsed with grief. He had just taken down the last will and wishes of his beloved commander. He conducted the Rev. Mr. Strickland to the bed-side of the General, and beckoned me to follow. I did not hear the words of the General as the Rev. Mr. S. stooped to speak to him, but I did hear him say, "Kneel down," make a short prayer. How still he lay till that prayer went up to the throne of the God of Battles!

At its conclusion, as we rose, his eyes rested on me and his hand was extended again. "You can do me no good," said he, faintly; "do not stay." His mind seemed perfectly clear and calm, but he was failing arm, which had been resting on the constantly. Oh! it is a fearful sight to see a father thus dying-dying in the same house with his two sons, and I sank unconsciously as in sleep. and they not know it-not permitthe enemy." This is a clear and frank ted to look upon his face-not permitted to treasure his last words, his last look—that all these must be given to strangers. But they are too believed to have marked only remarks said :—I ask your forbearsick to bear the blow; it would shatter them. Therefore, they must be kept in ignorance till a coming hour.

Seven p. m.—Gen. Mitchel has breathed his last. He has gone from us. He had his entire faculties till within an hour or two of his departure, when his reason seemed to wander. His last intelligent look was to the Rev. Mr. Strickland. Seeing were taken up dead on the ground. him approach the bed, he looked up devoutly, and lifting up his hand, pointed upward twice! So passed e from among men.

Army of the Potomac .--- The Whole Army Moving.--Bound for Fredericksburg.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—We learn that the whole army again took up the line of march, on Saturday and Sunday, for Fredericksburg. Warrenton was evacuated to day.

General Burnside's headquarters were at Catlett's Station to-day, and ere this reaches you the whole army will be near Fredericksburg.

A large quantity of supplies have been sent there—and a force of con-mills altogether. The letter says it trabands and mechanics, under Genis expected six hundred thousand I think he would make a more bold than eral Haupt, are building wharves and wise experiment on the credulity of the the railroad at Acquia Creek. This base was considered the best one for operating into the heart of Virginia, and was adopted at the Cabinet Council we sent you word of last Wednesday.

of the new programme, and hence after a fatiguing journey, leaving his cipal, just as if he had been drafted gence cannot be given. The rebels in Richmond are aware there can be no impropriety in pub-

The steam gunboats Satelite and United States has an implied consti- Yankee ran up to Acquia Creek on

yesterday, the rebels falling back be-

fore him. All goes well. No battle has taken

place to-day, and no skirmishing.

Lebel Losses at Antictam. The New Orleans papers are publishing the losses of the Lousiana troops at the battle of Antietam .--Five Lousiana regiments, comprithe States was not delegated to the sing in all 600 men, lost in all 323 in the presence of the rebels, male or the action, of whom 45 were killed female, seem the most verdant.but was reserved to the States. If and 278 wounded. The Washington While Gen. Burnside's headquarters Artillery, four companies, lost in the were at Warrenton, the Colorel of a battles before Washington and in Massachusetts regiment accepted the chief of the army and navy in time Maryland, 14 killed, 39 wounded, hospitalities of a young lady of pleasand two missing. The facts which ing manners, living about four miles are allowed to be published respect- from that place, and with a friend ing the rebel losses in Maryland, galloped out one morning to breakprove that they suffered more se- fast. It was the old story in the hisverely than our own troops in the tory of the war—the fair one was recent battles. The small number of as fair, and the hospitality was a dethe people, may not be exercised by men in their regiments show that coy, resulting in the capture of the their previous loss must have been luckless visitors by a squad of convenvery heavy from either battle or ient rebels, who rudely broke in on sickness, and that there is considera- the matinal repast, and hurried them ble difficulty in refilling the ranks away from the presence of the periidthus decimated. We doubt whether ions charmer. When shall we any Union regiment is reduced to learn? the number of one hundred and twenty men, as these Lousiana regiments must have been before the last bat-

Hanged. dent of powers delegated to the Con- for the second time in Beaver coun- given by General Halleck, however in friendship, resolute in principle, gress and to the judicial department ty, on Thursday last, whon Eli Sheets satisfactory a justification they might tants, shall become null and void, at a of the Government. It is a clear was sentenced to be hung for the have been early in October for the re- loss cannot be supplied to his compaand undoubted prerogative of Con- murder of John Ainsley. Judge moval of Gen. McClellan, are certaingress alone, to define all offenses, Agnew was almost moved to tears ly not so in November, when the and to affix to each some appropriate on the occasion. Sheets, was army was advancing against the reband not cruel or unusual punish- asked if he had anything to say, rose els. It is unfortunate that, in makasked if he had anything to say, rose els. It is unfortunate that, in mak-and said, with slightly apparent ef-fort "I am innocent of this murder" as with it fort, "I am innocent of this murder." | go with it. As the sheriff and others were conducting him back to prison, he sprang from them, freeing his hands toward the river. He was, however. overtaken and brought back be-

A Bad Prospect.

o'clock a. m. He soon fell into a in the South. Her mills are as fa- sus, the product was less than 8,000,- place, and sound slumber, shortly after his la- mous as those of Rochester, N. Y., 000 gallons. If this estimate should dy love conceived the idea of exempt- and yet a week or two ago, flour was prove correct, it is sufficient to suping him from the draft. Whereupon selling in Richmond at \$27 a barrel; ply more than half of the syrup and she took an ax, approached the bed white wheat at \$5 a bushel; red at molasses demand of the United winter and spring months is not the Geo. Cadwallader, Ethan A. Hitchcook plate.

Highest Balloon Ascent. GEN. OccLELLAN AT TRENTON. Late English papers contain re-The demonstration in honor of Gen. ports of ascents made by M. Glaisher, McClellan at Trenton N. J., on Thursday an semant, who has reached highevening last was a tramendous one. In er elevation than had ever before reply to an eloquent welcome, he spoke been attained. On a recent trip he the following few but eloquent and signifiascended to the height of five miles cant sentences: and three quarters (30,360 feet).-Approaching that point, he observes the corrected barometer read 10.8 are all my friends—I stand before inches. "In endeavoring to read the you, not as a maker of speeches, not

then took a lens and also failed.

head fell on one side. I struggled

and got it right, and it fell on the oth-

er, and finally fell backwards. My

table, fell down by my side. It be-

came more misty, and finally dark,

The writer continued insensible

for some time, but his place was ta-

ken by Mr. Cogswell, who ascended

the ground! The temperature was

leaving the surface it was fifty-nine

degrees Fahrenheit. The descent

was made without any accident .-

Pigeons let loose at an elevation of

four miles fell down like stones, and

Distress of the English Work-

A Manchester letter in the London

Times, dated the 22d October, states

that seven thousand eight hundred

and forty-five additional paupers are

added to the poor law statistics du-

ring a week. Every day mills are

destitution. Virulent typhus fever

has created quite a panic. Many

manufacturers are stopping their

persons will be dependant on chari-

A Heroic Wife,

ment she also reached Wheeling.-

The Perils of Yankee Flirta-

tion.

those in the National army, when in

Gen. McClellan.

A Great Crop.

The following Major Generals are

| Fitz John Porter.

Geo. B. McClellan, | Irvin P. McDowell,

now without a command:

Edwin D. Morgan,

Don Carlos Buell.

The Washington Chronicle inti-

Of all Massachusetts Yankees,

road.

A miller named Coleman, fled from

ty during the coming winter.

men.

Richard Weaver.

sight become more dim.

My Friends — For I feel that you wet bulb, I could not see the column as a politician, but as a soldier. I came among you to seek quiet and of the mercury. I rubbed my eyes, repose, and from the moment of my I endeavored to reach some brandy arrival I have received nothing but which was lying on the table at kindness. Although I appear before about the distance of a foot, and you as a stranger, I am not -I am not altogether unacquainted found myself unable to do so. My with your history. Your gallant soldiers were with me in every bat-"I looked at the barometer and saw it at 10 inches, still decreasing tle, from the siege of Yorktown to the battle of Antietam, and here I fast, and just noted it in my book.bear witness to their devotion to the Important to Our Subscribers. Reading was at this time about 9 3cause for which we are fighting .-4 inches, implying a height of about (Here the uproar compelled the Gen-5 3-4 miles, as a change of an inch in the reading of the barometer, at eral to cease for a few moments.)-I also have to speak of the ever this elevation, takes place on a faithful, ever true Taylor, the dashchange of height of about 2,300 feet; ing, intrepid Kearney-men who I felt I was loosing all power, and have given their lives for the mainendeavored to rouse myself by strugtainance of our government. And gling and shaking. I attempted to look at the barometer again; my

Burnside on McClellan.

your rights as citizens."

A vear ago Gen. Burnside addressed a meeting at the Cooper Institute, eight inches, implying that they ance, for your patience with your were then six and a half miles above confidence in the young chief who has now assumed command. I have then some degrees above zero; on known him most intimately, as stufield and as private students. For years we have lived in the same earth, and I know that no more honest, conscientious man exists than Gen. McClellan. I know that no feeling of ambition beyond that of the good and success of our cause ever enters his breast. All that he does is with a single eye, a single view, to the success of this governrebellion. I know that nothing under the sun will ever induce that to be his duty. He is an honest, has broken out in Preston, traceable | Christian-like and conscientious man; to hardships and privations of the and now let me add one thing, that poor. Business at Manchester is at he has the soundest lead and a stand still. Gladstone's speech clearest military perception of any man in the United States.

Drafted Men and Substitutes. The Sceretary of War has decided of his loyalty, and reached Wheeling | bound, by the first draft of the prinwife and children behind He could | himself.

hear nothing from her until a day or two ago, when much to his astonishal to the State she could not be accommodated. At last, however, she him in the left breust, whilst cheering succeeded, and started on her perilous journey. She walked a distance of thirty miles, carrying an infant in her arms, with three little children trudging behind her on the high

following preamble and resolutions

were adopted :--

Resolved, That in the death of bro. LINDSEY we have sustained an irreparable loss, and a grief more sincere and poignant than the cold formula of language can express, and

der that cannot be filled. Resolved. That in observing the career of brother Lindsey from the career of brother LINDSEY from the time he left our village till his fall on the bloody field, it has been with pride that we have noticed the unwavering integrity with which he adhered to the principles of our beloved order: Faithful to duty, unswerving in friendship, resolute in principle, and never weary in well doing, his loss cannot be supplied to his company nor the spot made vacant which mates that the reason for Gen. McClellan's removal were other than those given in Gen. Halleck's letter, should the interests of the public de- bered to the principles of our beloved The death sentence was passed mand their disclosure. The reasons order: Faithful to duty, unswerving ny, nor the spot made vacant which holds his memory in our hearts.

Resolved, That the last words he blematical of the man, and worthy of the cause in which he fell.

Resolved, That we tender our sin-Correspondents of the Department cerest condolences to the widowed from the handcuffs, and ran rapidly of Agriculture conversant with the mother and orphaned sister, with a progress of Sorghum culture in this trust that Divine consolation may tender years or other disability, cannot be been in camp for about two weeks, fore he succeeded in getting but a rately of this season's product, estiment; that the mate the aggregate quantity of cane sorrow, for the manly virtues of the syrun at 40,000,000 gallons, and the deceased have caused a general rearea cultivated at 250,000 acres. In gret, and we trust have commended Richmond is the best flour market 1859, by the showing of the last cen- him to God. Earth is not our abiding

"We may rise on stepping stones Of our dead selves, to higher things."

Resolved, That as feeble tributes of

The Removal of Gen. McClellan Kept Buck for Fear it Would Influence the Election.

Rumors of a great event to happen long ago were put forth by Washington correspondents of the New York press, especially of the New York Times, and the New York Herald (Sunday, November 3d,) gave the following:

"A. A. Serve, member of Congress from California, said in New York, a day or two since, to several gentlemen, that Gen. McClellan is to be removed immediately after the New York election, and that certain parties hold President Lincoln's written promise to that effect."

READ! READ!!

On account of late advances in the price of paper and other printing | COATS, SHAWLS for materials, many papers throughout FANTS, the country have recently increased their subscription to TWO DOLtainance of our government. And before bidding you good night. I have this piece of advice to give you: While the army is fighting, you, as citizens, see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, for your nationality and your rights as citizens."

LARS per annum. Instead of following their example, however, we shall only exact our published terms, which are strictly ONE DOLLAR which are strictly ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS in advance; Waynesburg, Nov. 19, 1862. ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS at the expiration of six months; TWO DOLLARS withstill higher, until the barometer is New York, and in the course of his in the year; \$2.50 after the expiration of the year.

These terms will be strictly exacted from and after December Court. dents together, as soldiers in the and those who want to avail themselves of our best terms, must do so family, and I know him as well as by that time. Let all take notice any human being on the face of the of this as we mean JUST WHAT

> Country Produce, of all kinds, received at highest Cash prices.

PAY UP.

We have a large amount due us ment and the putting down of the for Advertising, Job and Ticket Printing, &c., done since June, 1859. closed, and hundreds are reduced to man to swerve from what he knows We have waited for a great deal of it for a long time, and waited patiently, but IT HAS NOT BEEN PAID. We have now to request all persons knowing themselves indebted to us, on Book account, to CALL AND SETTLE IMMEDIATELY.that when a drafted man furnishes a We have large bills to meet within a substitute that is accepted, the two few weeks, and we MUST HAVE E. Va., over a year ago, on account drafted at first, and the substitute is vick salt or not." Longer indul-

terward his regiment fell back, and the field was immediately occupied by the rebels, since which no tidings have been received from Mr. LINDSEY; but not a doubt remains in the minds of any but that he is dead.

At a meeting of General Greene Lodge, No. 493, I. O, of O. F., the following preamble and pesculations.

New Hat and Cap Store.—
WM. FLEMING, No. 179 WOOD St., PITTSBURGH. P.A., has established a NEW HAT AND CAP HOUSE, and persons visiting the city will find it a first class establishment, fitted up in the latest modern style, with every convenience for doing a Wholesale and quality of HATS and CAP's kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the very lowest prices.—
Mr. Fleming is a Practical Hatter, and guarantees satisfaction to purchasers.

Oct. 1, 1862—19.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

were adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence, in his inscrutable wisdom, to permit our beloved friend and brother, H. Lindsey, Jr., to fall, whilst fighting for the Stars and Stripes, on the gory field at White Oak Swamp, and

Whereas, Our breasts are still filled with the memory of those noble qualities, a kindness of heart and generous sympathy, which linked him closely to all with whom he associated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of bro.

SHERIFY'S SALE.

By virue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, issued bout of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene Co., is add to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the office court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the Court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the Court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the Court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the Court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other will be exposed to public sale at the Court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the order of Lourn in Court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the order of Lourn in Court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the Court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the Court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the Court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other court of Common Pleas of Greene Co., is and to me diverted, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the Court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the Court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the Court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the Court ilouse in Waynesburg, on Monday, the other than the Court ilouse in Waynesburg, o Log House two stories high, a Log Stable, &c. 3d, A lot of ground, all cleared and enclosed, situated in Gentre 1p., adjoining lands af James Patterson, Caleb Grimes, and others, containing seven acres, more or less, on which are erected a Frame Building, one and a ha f stories high, used as a Dwelling House, one store Room, a Frame Stable, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Scott, Elias Scott, and Sam-nel Roberts, at the suit of the Farmers' and Drovers' that be has left a vacancy in our or-Sheriff's Office, Waynesburg, Pa., Nov. 19,'62.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Stable and other outcome, you are well of water.

Taken in execution as the property of James Hamilton, John Hamilton and Archibald Hamilton at the suit of R W, Downey.

THOMAS LUCAS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Waynesburg, Pa., Nov. 19, 62.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

DY virtue of a writ of a Venditioni Exponas, issued Dout of the Court of Common Peass of Greene co, and to me directed, there will be exposed to publicasle at the Court House, in Waynesburg, on Monday, the last day of December nex., at one o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz: All the right, title, interest and claim of Enos Gillett, of, in and to a certain tract of land, situated in Richhill tp., Greene county, Pa., bounded by lands of Henry Shennick, Joseph Dodd, Temple, Bryan and John Killum, containing one hundred and forty-five acres, more or less; about eighty acres of which are cleared, and has erected thereon, two hewed tog dwelling houses, and one large barn, and an apple orchard.

two newed nog awening nouses, and one large barn, and an apple orchard.

Taken in execution as the property of Enos Gillett, at the swit of A. M. Walton, for the use of Morgan Bell. Sheriff's Office, Waynesburg, Pa., Nov. 5th, '62.

Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ or 2nd Pluris Venditioni Expo-nas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Waynes-Resolved, That as feeble tributes of our respect and sympathy, a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and be inserted in the county papers.

SYLVANUS SMITH,
JOS. W. SMITH,
B. B. SMITH,
B. B. SMITH,
JEFFERSON, PA., Nov. 12, '62.

UNION MEN TO THE RESCUE

WAYNESBURG INVADED WITH AN

ARMY OF CLOTHING.

N. CLARK,

THE WELL KNOWN CLOTHING MERCHANT of Waynesburg, ever ready and willing to attend to the wants of a suffering community, has just returned from the Eastern Cities with his second arrival of the LARGEST and FINEST SELECTION of

WINTER GLOTHING.

Ever offered in this market. Having bought largely and entirely for CASH, he can assure his customers and all others, who may favor him with a call, that his prices will compare favorably with any similar establishment west of the mountains. His stock consists in part of

FANCY VESTS,
CAPS, HATS,
DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS,
TRAVELLING SHIRTS. Also, a variety of Notions not to be excelled by any.

One pleasing feature of his establishment is that he delights in showing his goods and charges NARY RED.

FIRST ARRIVAL.--CALL SOON!

DRY GOODS

as bow as ever, COST CONSIDERED!

minor & dro.

Having made extensive improvements in their store room are better prepared than ever to accommodate their customers. They are

LARGEST, BEST & GREATEST VARIETY Of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, Millinery Goods, Notions, &c., ever offered in Waynesburg, in-

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Of all descriptions, Shawls, Trimmings, Velvets, Children's Plaids, Flannels, Linseys, Cloths, Jeans, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinetts If you want Goods, call and be convinced!-

If you ever bought goods to your satisfaction ou can do it now. All goods, Foreign, Domestic, and Home made, sold for CASH or other READY PAY. Call and look at our stock before buying MINOR & CO.

Nov. 12, '62-6mos.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

when a drafted man furnishes a substitute that is accepted, the two change places. The principal is liable to another draft, if made, just as he would be if he had not been drafted at first, and the substitute is bound, by the first draft of the principal, just as if he had been drafted himself.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

On the 30th of June, 1862, at the battle of White Oak Swamp, H. H. Lindsey, Jr., of Company 1, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, fell mortally wounded by a Minnie ball striking him in the left breast, whilst cheering him in the left breast, whilst cheering his comrades forward. Shortly after ward his regiment fell back, and we MUST HAVE The weeks, and we MUST HAVE MONEY. Let no excuse be offered, money and we must have been few weeks, and we MUST HAVE That the weeks, most perfect the principal strike the weeks, and we MUST HAVE That the weeks, and we well as given and we must be proofs are shown that these PILLs have been they were shown that these PILLs have been comed to take, but they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are sale and pleasant to take, but proofs are shown that these PILLs have the must come th edics, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute imp ensely to the relief of my afficted suffering fellow-men.

to the relief of my afficted suffering fellowmen.

The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almarac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the followingcomplaints:

Costiveness, gilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Drop sy, Heartburn, Heahache, arising from a fond stomach, Nausea, Indigestion. Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising theretrom, Fiatulentcy, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the bloodams simulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgio and Nervous Erritability, De rangements of the Liver and Kidneys. Gont. and other

sinplied they could reach such as britishility, De rangements of the Liver and Kidneys. Gont, and other smidted complaints arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

SOLD BY

WM. L. CREIGH, WM. A. PORTER, and M. A. HARVEY, Waynesburg, and one trader in every town in the country.

Oct. 1 1862-2mo.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

OTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the following Executors, Administrators and Guardians have ordered their several accounts to be published for settlement at December Term, 1862, and that said accounts will be filed according to law, and presented to the Orphan's Court of said county and state of Pennsylvania, at said Term, on Weednesday, the 17th day of December at 20 clock, p. m., for confirmation and allowance the 17th day of December at 20 violes, p. 111, 125 confirmation and adownance.

N. B. Said accounts must be on file thirty days preceding the sitting of said Court. Those upon whom citations have been issued, will please file their accounts and save trouble, JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, Register.

The account of West'ey McClure, Administrator of John B Mason, dec'd.
The account of Barnet Fordyce, Administrator of Alexander Henderson, dec'd The account of John Scott and Lewis Pettit, Executors of the last with and testament of Mathias Pettit, dec'd.
The account of Thomas Alfree. Executor of John Kel-The account of Thomas Alfree, Executor of John Kelly, who was Executor of Elizabeth Kelly, dec'd The account of Lawrence Clark, Ex'r of the last will and testament of James Clara, dec'd. The account af Hon. Jonathan Garard. Guardian of Rhoda Long, a minor child of Vincent Long. eec'd
The Account of Joseph Durbin. Adm'r and Nancy
Feril, Administratrix of Andrew Durbin, Jr, dec'd. he account of William H. Rinehart, Guardian of Emily Copendaffer, formerly Bowen.

GREENE COUNTY, SS:

In the Orphan's Court of said County, of September Term, 1862, No. 6.
In the matter of the settlement of the final account of Hon Benjamin Ross, Administrator of William H. Huss, dec'd. Balance in accountants hands \$2302,76. And now, to wit, September 17, 1862, account confirmed; and J. J. Huffman, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute balance in hands of Administrator.

By the Court, D. A. WORLEY, Clerk O. C,

I will attend the duties of the above appointment at the office of McConnell and Huffman, on Tuesday, December 2, at which time and place all persons interested can attend

J. J. HUFFMAN,
Nov., 5, '62.

Auditor.

Greene County, SS, Commonwealth of Penna.:

of Penna.:

In the Common Pleas of said County of Sept. Term, 1862.

In the matter of the account of C. A. Meatreart, Committee of Sarah Gapen. a lunatic.

And now, to wit, Oct. 6, 1862, the Court direct the Account of the Committee to be filed. And that notice be given by publication according to law, in the Waynesburg Messenger, that said account will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, on the first day of Dec. Term next, for confirmation and allowance.

By the Court.

Nov. 5, 1862.

Nov. 5, 1862. To Whom M. mag Concern. A LL persons knowing themselves indebted to Dr. EZRA M. CARY, are hereby notified that he has

gone into service in the Army and hat left his account with me for settlement. After the FIRST of ARMY and the settlement of the service with the brought on all accounts, with out respect to hermone.

EDWARD BARKER.